



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cushman has entered virgin ground and presents from the standpoint of social control a "direct and effective means of solving certain city planning problems, of serving highly important social and esthetic ends." His treatment of this subject interests the student of law, finance and city planning, or rather, re-planning. Lot remnants, protection of both beauty and usefulness, and recoupment or profit are adequately treated by numerous specific instances of practical application in American and foreign cities.

Clear-cut and constructive conclusions are drawn in each chapter. The author believes that "the risk of loss is too serious to warrant its adoption as a method of municipal finance," but that "the financial risks are not so dangerous as to render unwise the use of that policy for the purpose of controlling remnants of land or protecting public improvements." His final conclusion is that excess condemnation is "not merely the best solution available for that problem, but also that it is the only policy which adequately and effectively meets the public need. It strikes the wisest and fairest balance between social control and the protection of individual rights."

The tables of constitutional provisions and statutes would have been strengthened by an appendix of about ten pages giving the full texts in each state. An adequate citation and discussion of cases is presented. Illustrations or diagrams of the Fairmount Parkway in Philadelphia or Avenida Central in Rio Janeiro would have added value. This study must be considered an admirable specific for our lack of foresight in previous municipal planning. It is a valuable addition to the National Municipal League series in which it appears.

E. A. COTTRELL.

Ohio State University.

An Introduction to Political Philosophy. By J. P. FARRELL, M.A. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1917. Pp. vii, 220.)

This work, written by a former principal and professor of history in Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, at Karachi, is designed to provide English and Indian students who "go up to the universities and commence to read political philosophy for an honors examination in history" with an introduction to the subject as a whole and some explanatory comment and criticism of the principal classical writers in the field. About half of the book is taken up with an elaborate analysis

of Plato and Aristotle, while most of the remaining portion of the work is devoted to similar analyses of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. A bare paragraph devoted to each suffices for such other writers as Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli and Bodin. Two brief concluding chapters are devoted to the analytical and historical schools of the nineteenth century. The social compact writers are discussed in a chapter entitled "The Great Error," and the great error is defined as "the confusion between the historical inquiry into the origin of the state among civilized peoples, and the philosophical inquiry into the moral basis upon which the state rests and the consequent justification for its existence."

The method impresses the reviewer as rather mechanical and lacking in viewpoint. There is an insufficient correlation of historic fact with political theory. Furthermore, some of the most important doctrines of the past are totally neglected. Next to nothing is said of the theory of natural law; the theory of sovereignty is scarcely mentioned. No attention is given to the organismic theories of the nature of the state. The book may have value as a manual for examinations, but it will not secure a permanent place in the literature of the history of political theories.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

University of Missouri.

Mankind, Racial Values and the Racial Prospect. By SETH K. HUMPHREYS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917.)

In this book certain commonplaces of eugenics are denatured by confusion with the assumptions of the racial mythology dear to the German junker. War conditions have somewhat altered the emphases which Mr. Houston Stewart Chamberlain and his fellow myth-mongers have made familiar, but the intellectual pattern is obvious enough: in the beginning were two European types, the Aryan and the non-Aryan, and whatever is good is Aryan, and whatever is not, is non-Aryan. The Aryan stock is divided into sub-stocks; degenerate in France; exhausted in England, but flourishing in the colonies; young, and because inexperienced, promising in Germany. As for the Slav, he is not Aryan, and is congenitally backward. In America there is the menace of the melting-pot. In the world the only alternative to German racial dominion is English racial dominion. To save the world from Germany we must breed eugenically.